

SETTLEMENT NOT ACCEPTABLE TO SIN FEIN, SAY DE VALERA; GRIFFITH STANDS BY DECISION; ULSTER WILL 'WAIT AND SEE'; BULK POWERS REPORTED IN AGREEMENT ON PACIFIC PROBLEMS

BANKS LOAN MILLION TO BOOTLEGGERS ON BOGUS RUM PERMITS

National Institutions Took Them Believing They Were Bona Fide.

NEW YEAR'S TO BE DRY

This Is Forecast in Second Cafe Raid in Theatre District.

With the renewal yesterday of the Federal Grand Jury's inquiry into the alleged laxity of prohibition enforcement in New York, it became known that not only are two national banks involved but that the bootleggers who are said to have obtained loans from these banks got them on their notes after they had shown withdrawal permits for liquor worth \$7,500,000. On these notes, in the sum of more than \$1,000,000, the permits were supposed to be genuine. The Government now charges they were fraudulent.

These withdrawal permits are believed to have been some of those which disappeared from prohibition headquarters last May while Harold L. Hart was State prohibition director. There were about 200 of these, and through the work of agents on the staff of Hugh McQuillan, chief of the special intelligence unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau, most of them were recovered before the liquor for which they called was released.

The continuation of the inquiry is thought to be the result of additional information concerning the financial transactions of the bootleggers, including the part played by the banks, which came to light late for the old Grand Jury to take up. It is possible that other indictments may be added to those already found.

The new Grand Jury which is carrying on the work of the October Jury, whose indictments are still under seal, had before it only one witness yesterday. A great many more witnesses are to be heard, however.

Dry New Year's Eve.

If the plans of New York's prohibition officials carry through, New Year's Eve in the city, at least, will be a sobering touch of the popping cork and the gurgling flask are concerned, will be just as full of life as Conkey Island's beach at 2 o'clock on a winter morning. A raid yesterday on the Hotel Aberdeen Restaurant in West Thirty-second street and the recent raid on Shanley's in Forty-second street, it was stated last night, may be taken as a harbinger of what enforcement agents henceforth intend with respect to hotels and other places at which liquor may be obtained in the Broadway district.

The restaurant raided yesterday, although on the ground floor of the hotel, is operated separately by Max Bloch, its manager and proprietor, whom the agents charged with the raid upon and attempted bribery. Agents Estes, Grill, Fabricius and Wren reported buying drinks of whiskey at ninety cents each while talking in the restaurant, and Agent Estes stated that Bloch offered him \$100 to "overlook it." They arrested also Joseph Reiter, a waiter, and Miss Rose Anker, cashier, on charges of selling liquor to the raiding party.

In \$1,000 bail each by United States Commissioner Hitechock.

Estes said the raid was the beginning of a clean-up in the Broadway district which would hold good over the New Year, and E. C. Yellowley, who is still at headquarters, cooperating with District Attorney A. D. Fox, who returned from Washington with E. C. Yellowley, said the contemplated changes in the Brooklyn office would not be put in effect for several days.

More than 200 dancers in Arcadia Hall, in Halsey street, near Broadway, Brooklyn, watched Federal agents early yesterday morning while they made a raid in the racketeer's cellar of the building and carried off liquor worth \$2,500. The agents blocked all six exits of the place and halted the dancing, but there was no disorder.

Karl Kaimon, salesman, of 725 Macdonald street; William R. Wagner, manager, and Charles E. Lynn, director of the Halsey Cafe and Restaurant, were taken into custody and charged with selling liquor to the raiding party. United States Commissioner McCahill in Brooklyn and held in \$500 bail each, or examination on charges of possessing and selling.

A quantity of seized liquors, including gin, wine and whiskey, was sold by United States Marshal Power in Brooklyn on the order of the Federal Court. A lot of 500 bottles of whiskey was sold at \$1.25, with slow bidding.

Scotch Whiskey Seized.

Formal seizure of 4,000 cases of Scotch whiskey, with a bootleg value of \$300,000, part of a \$1,100,000 consignment stored in a warehouse by the Alps Drug Company of 110 Eighth avenue, was carried out yesterday by customs inspectors.

It was reported two weeks ago that this seizure had been made by the customs inspectors, but it was not until yesterday, when Acting State Prohibition Director, but Mr. Yellowley denied it had been made. The whiskey is said to have been imported from Scotland several months ago. It is expected other seizures of imported whiskeys in other parts of the country will follow shortly.

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BOY HERO RESCUES 41 WHEN NEW SUBMARINE PLUNGES TO BOTTOM

Peter Dunne, 19, Wriggles Through Torpedo Tube With Lifeline—Were Trapped in Gas Filled Hulk Eleven Hours—Tugboat Comes to Rescue—Mattresses Burned as Signals.

To so commonplace a thing as a sailor's mattress, to the bravery and resourcefulness of a boy of 19 and to the decent respect on the part of the crew of a Standard Oil tugboat for a primary rule of the sea, the forty-one men of the submarine S-48 owe the fact that they slept last night in warm beds under roofs instead of on the floor of Long Island Sound poisoned by chlorine gas.

And decidedly they also owe it to their own conduct.

The submarine, on a trial trip from the yards of the Lake Torpedo Boat Corporation at Bridgeport, dived for the first time and couldn't get up. Something went wrong. Water poured in and flooded the after compartments. It filled the motor room and stopped the engines. Its sails mingled with the sulphuric acid of the storage batteries, and through the hull sifted chlorine gas, that greenish yellow devil's compound with which the Germans sprung the first gas attack on the Canadians in 1915.

The men of the submarine, holding their breath while they worked, and then retreating to breathe, sopped up the water around the batteries with blankets and then hauled with coffee cups, but it came in too fast. The stern of the submarine rested in the mud, forty and later sixty feet beneath the surface of the Sound, four miles east of Penfield reef, about nine miles from Bridgeport.

With their dinky little coffee cups these men bailed a good part of eight tons of water by hand and threw it into the bilge, whence it was pumped out into the Sound. Still the salt water poured into the battery room. Electrician's Mate Fritz cut a piece of rubber tubing into short lengths, risked his life in the gas filled chamber and stuck one end of these rubber pipes beneath the battery tanks. And then he and his pals got down on their knees and sucked acid from under the tanks until the water followed it, and thus the water was siphoned out and the generation of gas stopped.

Torpedoes Call Help.

Further to lighten the bow, the men blew out what water ballast they could from the chambers of the double hull. An electric pump, the one live piece of machinery aboard, worked steadily at its hopeless task of trying to combat the whole ocean. Lights went out, and to the other trials was added darkness.

An electrician's mate, Michael A. Fritz, fingered his way into the battery room and in some way which he hasn't told the words to explain, rigged one of the batteries so that the bulbs in the forward compartments, to which the men were being driven, glowed again. That battery room reeked with chlorine gas. The one hope of the men lay in the position of the submarine, slanting up from stern to stem. The boat was 240 feet long. Now, if they could only reach that nose end of water.

They had two dozen torpedoes, and by snooting them out through the forward tube they got rid of several thousand pounds. To make this act count for the maximum, they painted on the sides of the torpedoes, "S-48 sunk. Send help." The men knew the torpedoes would float; there was just a chance some one might see them. Then they lightened ship more by dropping nearly 500 pounds of jet fuel ballast through the air locked sounding tube.

Boy Crawls Through Tube.

All this consumed many hours—about eight hours. The S-48 had submerged at 10:30 A. M. Wednesday. It was now 6:00 P. M. and the submarine doors had been shut against the gas, but it was seeping through and gradually permeating all. It is the kind of gas that sears the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, often producing pneumonia. If nothing worse. The men were still keeping away from it pretty well, but some were coughing and holding their throats.

Ever and anon above the water, the commander, Capt. Joseph E. Austin of Bridgeport, who works for the Lake corporation, and two naval officers—Lieutenant Commander Walter Stanley Hunt of Bridgeport and Lieutenant Francis Adams Smith, U. S. N., of Monterey, Cal.—who were witnessing the test for the Government, knew after this eight hours of toll that the boat had risen above the water.

Peter Dunne, civilian employee of the Lake company, 19 years old, lithe and nervy, with a body that fitted for wriggling through a torpedo tube, volunteered to crawl through the forward tube, twenty-one inches in diameter, and see what the world outside looked like. He did so. As he stuck his inquisitive head above the black sound, that nose of the submarine was lashed with icy spray, but that it was well out of the water and his own head was about two feet above it. He had dragged a line with him up through the tube. He could not crawl up the steep, slick side of the submarine to the upturned prow, so he heaved himself up the line and was clinging to it with a strong grip when the vessel tilted he could ascend on the gentler slope of the backbone.

Flare Seen at Last.

A wave carried him away and another brought him back. He thus fought the gas until he gained the submarine. Fighting upward, he found a client and fastened his line around it with a good sailor's hitch. Through the torpedo tube and up the line that Peter Dunne had hauled through the mouth of the submarine eventually climbed. At first there were only six of them lying on the "deck"; there was danger of everything being lost by the sinking of the bow if more got there. They had a small search light, and this they flashed at all points.

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OLD ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY SUPERSEDED BY PACIFIC ENTENTE

Delegates of U. S., Britain, France and Japan Said to Have Agreed.

TO SEEK NO ADVANTAGE

Four Nations Are to Confer Before Any Belligerent Action Is Taken.

Japan Holds Alliance Above 4-Power Entente

TOKIO, Dec. 7 (Associated Press).—The semi-official Teikoku News Agency reports that the Japanese Government has notified its delegates at the Washington conference of its approval of the proposed quadruple entente in principle, but not as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which it says cannot be abrogated until an agreement is reached on a reduction in naval armament and there is a realization of Kishi Root's principles concerning China.

The Government declared, the News Agency adds, that it must reserve approval of the quadruple entente on account of the different views regarding the significance of the entente and the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.

Information that is accepted as reliable to-night is to the effect that a suitable substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance has been accepted by Great Britain, Japan, the United States and France.

That substitute is in the form of an agreement between the four Powers to respect the interests of one another in the Pacific, and is not in the form of a treaty.

The agreement was reached, according to British and Japanese officials, yesterday afternoon (Wednesday), following a series of conferences between Secretary Hughes, Mr. Balfour, Prince Tokugawa and Ambassador Jusserand. The agreement is said to be brief, merely binding the four Powers to respect one another's rights in the Pacific and providing for a conference before any belligerent act is committed by one Power against another.

The agreement is said to be the outcome of a desire on the part of the four nations to bring about the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance without referring it to the conference. Under the terms of the agreement said to have been reached the Anglo-Japanese alliance will cease to operate upon the formal acceptance of the new agreement.

American officials would not discuss the matter to-night, but British and Japanese authorities assert that the new agreement will be announced previous to the next plenary session of the conference.

Confident that the Japanese Government will accept the naval ratio plan proposed by the United States has inspired heads of delegations from foreign countries to the international conference to initiate the discussion of processes under which all undertakings of the international conference may be accomplished.

Interrogations concerning international forms to be adopted are set aside on the ground that consideration of them has been purely informal up to date. Admissions made by delegates from the nine countries participating in the conference point to definite, satisfactory and speedy decisions.

There is reason to believe Mr. Balfour.

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POWERS TO RESPECT CHINA'S INTEGRITY IN FUTURE TREATIES

Pledge Adherence to Root Principles, but Deny Participation of Peking.

SPHERES ARE ABANDONED

Balfour and Hughes Assure Dr. Koo That Interests Will Be Safe.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.

The Powers engaged in considering the problems of the Far East to-day overruled China. In her effort to secure adoption by the armament conference of point 3 of the recent Chinese proposals.

The conference preferred to use the Root resolution as the basis of its action on this subject and adopted a resolution submitted by Ambassador Geddes, which pledges the Powers to general observance of China's interests in accordance with the Root proposals.

Point 3 of the Chinese proposals deals with treaties relating to China and reads:

With a view to strengthening mutual confidence and maintaining peace in the Pacific, the Powers agree not to conclude between themselves any treaty or agreement directly affecting China or the general peace in these regions without previously notifying China and giving her an opportunity to participate.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the spokesman for the Chinese delegation, said that the essential principle in point 3 is "that the Chinese Government should have previous notification of the negotiation of any treaty or agreement which will affect the integrity and interest of China."

Refusal to accept the Chinese viewpoint was based upon the theory that it interfered with the right of nations to make treaties among themselves.

The Chinese delegation was assured by Secretary of State Hughes, there would be no "secret" agreements reached, which was the essential reason why China should qualify her proposal.

The essential character of the decision reached is that the Powers will not agree to abrogate their right to enter into agreements with each other without the consent of the United States, France and Italy voiced their approval of the Geddes resolution in preference to point 3 of the Chinese proposals.

Abandonment of the policy of the spheres of influence was reiterated, and while China was defeated in her effort to secure adoption of point 3, her interests are well taken care of under the resolution adopted which breathes the nature of the Root resolution.

The Geddes resolution adopted reads: "That the Powers attending this conference, hereinafter mentioned, to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal, declare that it is their intention not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement or understanding, either with one another or individually or collectively with any Power or Powers, which would infringe or impair the principles which have been declared by the resolution adopted November 21 by this committee."

In presenting the arguments for adoption of point 3 of the Chinese proposals Dr. Koo said: "The rights of China are involved in treaties both because she must wish that all the parts of her territory shall be equal on equal terms, or on such terms as she herself shall determine, to foreign capitalists, merchants and residents. As soon as such treaties as the above are made, without consultation with China, her territory is divided into distinct spheres for foreign enterprise. To this she can by no means be indifferent. The other group of treaties deals with the safeguarding and defending of territorial rights or special interests in the Far East."

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GRIFFITH SEES FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS

DUBLIN, Dec. 8 (Associated Press).—Arthur Griffith, head of the Irish delegation which negotiated the settlement at London, issued the following statement to-night: "I have signed the treaty between Ireland and Great Britain. I believe this treaty will lay the foundation of peace and friendship between the two nations. What I have signed I shall stand by, in the belief that the end of the conflict of centuries is at hand."

LONDON, Dec. 9 (Friday).—At the final session of the Dail Eireann Cabinet, according to the Dublin correspondent of the Daily Mail, Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, Robert C. Barton and William Cosgrave were absolutely firm and refused to consider for a moment any departure from the agreement. They recorded their votes for acceptance.

The three opposing members, De Valera, Burgess and Stack, were equally inflexible, and ratification will now be left entirely to the Dail Eireann, all the leaders speaking as they please in the Assembly.

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Associated Press).—Eamon de Valera's action in opposing the treaty was not entirely unexpected.

It is pointed out that to-day at the opening of the Christmas sale of the Irish Industries at Mansion House, Dublin, during an interval in the session of the Dail Eireann Cabinet, Mr. De Valera said: "What we want is an Irish Ireland, in which Irishmen can work out their own destinies—a Gaelic Ireland, a free Ireland."

While apparently the treaty commands a majority in the Cabinet, it is believed a sharp cleavage will develop at the meeting of the Dail next Wednesday, and that the majority in favor of acceptance, if there is a majority, will be narrow.

As indicative of the feeling of rank and file Sinn Fein one of the political prisoners set free in Dublin to-day from Kilmainham jail said: "What is good enough for Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins is good enough for me."

CRAIG TO SEEK ASSURANCES ALLOWING NORTH IRELAND TO SHAPE HER OWN DESTINY

No Serious Objection Expected to Peace Agreement at Conference With Lloyd George To-day—Clash May Come Over Revision of Boundaries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 8.

It is anticipated that when Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, confers with the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, to-morrow, he will outline a "wait and see" policy and ask for further assurances that Ulster will be left to shape her own destiny, but meanwhile it is highly unlikely, his friends think, that he will either seriously retard the proposed settlement or quickly cast Ulster's lot with the all Ireland Parliament. Certainly Ulster remains dubious that the scheme can be made to work, and in this spirit she takes the Missouri attitude—"I've got to be shown."

This is not disquieting to the members of the British Cabinet who signed the pact with the Sinn Fein representatives. They are prepared for considerable delay, but confidently predict Ulster will ultimately join the south, and they figure that two or three years will suffice to unite Ireland.

In the proposed boundary commission certain quarters here see a weak place in the settlement. It is feared that while Ulster may agree to a slight revision of her boundaries, she will certainly refuse to countenance the detachment of any great portion of Tyrone and Fermanagh and parts of Armagh and South Down, as is unofficially being outlined in London. An extended controversy over this point is foreseen.

Also Sir James Craig is expected to concentrate on Ulster obtaining equal powers with the south regarding taxation and finances, and he is bringing here with him Sir Ernest Clarke, a financial expert.

No decision is likely to-morrow, because it is necessary for Sir James to return to Belfast and report to his followers on Mr. Lloyd George's explanations, which, it was stated, will largely shape Ulster's attitude.

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Associated Press).—It was assumed to-day in official circles here that Ulster would continue adamant toward any proposal which she thought was likely to whittle down the territory included in the jurisdiction of the Northern Parliament. The feeling generally prevailed in London that Ulster, for a time at least, would elect to remain out of this week's agreement creating the Irish Free State.

"This may be regarded as only natural, in view of the embitterment of the Ulster Unionists," a Government official said, but in the long run there is no question in our minds that Ulster will realize its interests will be best served in every way by joining wholeheartedly in the government of the Irish Free State."

BELFAST, Dec. 8 (Associated Press).—The members of both houses of the Ulster Parliament considered the Irish agreement at a meeting this morning. After two hours of private conference it was announced that Sir James Craig, the Premier, would leave for London to-night.

Cardinal Legue, Primate of Ireland, told the correspondent to-day that he thought the Irish peace terms were very satisfactory. He added: "I would like to see unity and no division of the country, so that all could pull together for the good of Ireland. I would like to see the people of Ireland living in peace and charity with each other."

KAISER'S WAR DEFENCE TABLES REPUBLISHED

First Appeared in America in 'New York Herald.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 8.

The Kaiser's historical tables, by means of which he tried to defend himself from responsibility for having begun the world war, which were published first in the United States by THE NEW YORK HERALD, are now being published in pamphlet form by Roehrer in Leipzig.

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (Associated Press).—Former Emperor William has published a book entitled "Comprehensive Historical Tables from 1873 to the Outbreak of War in 1914." In addition to tabulated material, the book contains information regarding events immediately preceding the world war.

\$80,000 WHISKEY GONE IN DISTILLING RAID

Thirty Armed Men Remove Liquor in Trucks and Cars.

TOWN, Ky., Dec. 8.—Whiskey valued at more than \$80,000 was removed from the T. B. Rippey distillery, near here, to-night by a band of twenty armed men, who held up the superintendent and three guards.

Ten barrels and 294 cases of whiskey bottled in bond were removed by the bandits, who used three touring cars and two trucks to haul the liquor away. Police of all central Kentucky towns have been notified to be on the lookout for the party.

WEST COAST-ATLANTIC COAST LINE. A. J. M. Daily, and arrive in Chicago at 10:30 P. M. on Dec. 10.

IRISH CHIEFS SPLIT

Cabinet Refuses Acceptance of Treaty, Putting It Up to Dail Eireann on Wednesday.

BALK AT FORM OF OATH

Commerce Chambers See Prosperity if Compact Is Ratified.

PEOPLE SEEM SATISFIED

Sinn Fein Head in a Message Says It Conflicts Violently With Nation's Wishes.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8 (Associated Press).—Eamon de Valera to-night issued a statement saying that he could not recommend the peace treaty with Great Britain to the Dail Eireann to the country, and that in this attitude he is supported by the Minister of Defence, Charles Burgess, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Austen Stack.

The third session of the Dail Eireann Cabinet called to consider the peace terms ended after 9 o'clock to-night. The opinions of the members of the Cabinet were divided, and the question will be left to the decision of the Dail Eireann.

Following is the text of Eamon de Valera's message to the Irish people issued at 11:30 o'clock to-night: "You have seen in the public press the text of the proposed treaty with Great Britain. The terms of this agreement are in violent conflict with the wishes of the majority of this nation as expressed freely at successive elections in the last three years.

"I feel it my duty to inform you immediately that I cannot recommend acceptance of this treaty either to the Dail Eireann or to the country. In this attitude I am supported by the Ministers of Home Affairs and Defence.

A public session of the Dail Eireann is being summoned for Wednesday at 11 o'clock in the morning.

I ask the people to maintain during the interval the same discipline as heretofore. The members of the Cabinet, though of divided opinions, are prepared to carry on public services as usual. The army, as such, is of course not affected by the political situation, and continues under the same orders and control.

The great test of our people has come. Let us face it worthily without bitterness, and, above all, without recriminations. There is a definite constitutional way of resolving our political differences. Let us not depart from it, and let the conduct of the Cabinet in this matter be an example to the whole nation.

Dublin Papers Uphold Treaty.

The Freeman's Journal, Sinn Fein moderate organ, commenting on the split in the Dail Eireann Cabinet will say: "The men who represented Ireland in the conference demand, and we cordially support their demand, that the Irish people who desired and trusted in the appointment of these gentlemen as the spokesmen of the nation should now support them to the fullest extent."

The Irish Times (Nationalist) will say: "The country will read with deep dismay the statement Mr. de Valera has issued. As the skillful and patient negotiators and plenipotentiaries justified the faith which Nationalist Ireland placed in them, the whole of the Nationalist press and we believe the vast majority of southern Irishmen have accepted the agreement with joy."

Talk of a possible split in the Dail Cabinet over the terms increased during the day, and the resignations of some of the Cabinet members were predicted, among them Cathal Brugha (Charles Burgess), Minister of Defence. Some of the leading members of the Cabinet are known to object to the form of the oath of allegiance laid down in the treaty.

The public maintained the same semblance of indifference toward the agreement notwithstanding when the news was first received. The people seemed generally satisfied, but refrained from expressing their feelings in any outward demonstration, appearing to be waiting for somebody to give the lead, as it were, to show what attitude to take.

Republicans of the rank and file make no secret of their dislike of the oath involving fidelity to the British sovereign and criticized among other features of the treaty the appointment of

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To Chicago offers prompt, courteous and distinctive service. Its 20-hour schedule is time-saving. Its short lines promote comfort and avoid excessive speed. If dining or service is appealing, it leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, and Hudson Terminal, at 10:30 P. M. daily, and arrives in Chicago at 10:30 P. M. on Dec. 10.

\$1,000,000 TO COLLEGE.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—An estate of approximately \$1,000,000 will go eventually to St. Francis Xavier College in Antigonish, N. S., under the terms of the will of Nell McNeil, a retired builder, who died on December 4. The bulk of the estate goes in trust to Isaiah R. Clark for the benefit of sixteen nieces and nephews. At death the income of each beneficiary is to be paid to the college governors.